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RALEIGH, NORTH-CAROLINA, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9, 1858.

WHOLE NUMBER 1239.

THE North-Carolina Standard.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

FRANK I. WILSON, Associate Editor.

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The Standard.

RALEIGH, SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 1858.

HOLDEN & WILSON, STATE PRINTERS,

AUTHORIZED PUBLISHERS OF THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

British Insults to our Flag.

The resolutions of the Senate's Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported by Mr. Mason, are as follows: "Resolved, That American ships at sea under the American flag remain under the jurisdiction of the country to which they belong, and therefore that any violation or molestation is an infraction of the sovereignty of the United States."

Resolved, That these aggressions demand such an unequivocal explanation from Great Britain as shall prevent their recurrence forever in the future.

Resolved, That the Committee approve of the action of the Executive, and are prepared to recommend such future legislation as circumstances may require."

Mr. Mason spoke on the 29th on the resolutions. He cited authorities to show that no armed ship of any nation has the right to stop, visit or board, for any purpose, and that ships on the sea are not bound to lay to or wait. He said the American people could never submit to these indignities. Other Senators followed, concurring with Mr. Mason. Messrs. Douglas and Toombs advocated summary measures. They were for overhauling and capturing the offending British vessels at once. On the 31st the resolutions were again taken up. We copy as follows from the condensed report of the proceedings of the Senate on the subject:

"Mr. Toombs repeated what he said on Saturday, that he wanted to seize the British ships. The resolutions were not worth the paper they are written on."

Mr. Hammond disagreed with the Senator from Georgia. He was not willing to be dragged into a war by an amendment to an amendment. If the British acts are as heinous, let us throw with all due solemnity the bloody spear. If we must have war let us declare war after a dignified consideration. War with England would be the most momentous event that has happened in the past three centuries—perhaps in all time past. Perhaps hostilities with England are sooner or later inevitable; when it comes he believes England will be rushing on her fate. Let us avail ourselves of the chance afforded by these resolutions to avoid, until it be forced on us, an event which, whenever it occurs, will change the face of human affairs."

Mr. Crittenden also spoke in a conservative tone, advocating the doing of nothing rash, but to proceed with firm, determined, but cautious steps. The resolutions of the Foreign Committee were sufficient to express the sentiments of the American people, and it would be unworthy of both great nations to indulge in quarrelsome words and quarrelsome actions.

Let England be informed that we require reparation, and if it be refused, we have then a right to stand on our own ground. He agreed with Mr. Toombs that we cannot assent to discuss the right of visitation and search. It would be unworthy of this Government to enter into any discussion on that subject. We have to deal with acts only, and require England to disown them and forbear."

Mr. Wilson, having reconsidered his amendment, said that it was not in order, inasmuch as it proposed to confer power on the President by a vote of one house only. He therefore withdrew it, but expressed the hope that orders had been given to sink or capture the offending ships."

A joint resolution was then moved by Mr. Mallory that the President be authorized to arrest the outrages at once."

There appears to be but one voice in Congress with reference to these aggressions. The probability is that the matter will be amicably adjusted, yet no one can foresee the result. War may follow. Is this country prepared for it? The British force in the Gulf of Mexico is three times greater than ours, while her ships of war of all kinds, and which she could at once bring to bear upon us, largely exceed this proportion. Senators talk of war, and seem to regard it as probable, and some of them even propose to commence the war by violently seizing the offending vessels; but we hear of no appropriations for the navy—no proposed additions to this indispensable arm of our defence. We like the tone of Messrs. Hammond and Crittenden. A war with England would shake the world. If it must come, let us be ready for it—let the navy, always too small, be greatly increased. It is easy to talk, but Senators will find fighting a different and a more difficult business."

The country must be in suspense on this subject for some days to come. No doubt the President has taken the amplest steps for the vindication of the national honor; but some time must elapse before we can hear from the British cabinet. If no reparation should be offered for what is past, and no pledges given for the future, that the aggressions upon our merchant vessels will not be repeated, we may expect hostilities between the two countries."

HON. THOMAS RUFFIN.—We see it stated in some of the newspapers, that "Hon. Thomas Ruffin, of North-Carolina, declines a re-election to Congress." This is a mistake. We presume it originated from the statement that Hon. Thomas Ruffin, of Alabama, had declined to be a candidate for the Legislature in that County.

The Raleigh Register of a recent date published the speech of Mr. Senator Brown on the "Indigent Insane Bill," and in doing so said—

"It is an argument that cannot be refuted—from its conclusions the wit of man cannot find a loophole from which to escape, and so earnestly do we think so, that we, in good faith, and most respectfully, propose to the Standard that if it will take the argument up and dissect it, we will publish its reply in the Register. This is at least a fair proposition."

Well, we took the Register at its word,—we replied at some length to Mr. Brown's speech; and what, think you, good reader, has been the course of the Register thereupon? It has been as silent as the grave. It has not published our reply, as it voluntarily promised to do, nor has it made the slightest allusion to it. "This is at least a fair" statement of the facts.

Again: A month or two since that paper was constantly calling on the Standard for its reasons for opposing distribution. It sprang on the fence and crowed most lustily over our silence. It declared that we were dumb because we could really say nothing against its hobby, and it was about taking "judgment by default final against us." As soon, however, as we thought proper to do so, having concluded that it was well enough to present some arguments on the subject, we went at length into the question, and endeavored not only to give reasons for the faith that was in us, but to reply to the views and arguments of our neighbor. And what was his course on that occasion? Why, he noticed our arguments very briefly, repeated rather dogmatically his own views, offering no arguments whatever in their support; and there the subject dropped. Since that we have sent to him through the Post Office, with our respects, a copy of our pamphlet on distribution; and still he is as dumb as if a dozen earthquakes had passed over him. Now, we have no disposition to crowd our neighbor on this or any other question; but we must insist that he has not redeemed his pledge in relation to our reply to Senator Brown's speech, and that, in our opinion, he is afraid to discuss fully and fairly his pet scheme of distribution.

AT IT AGAIN.—A "Whig" meeting—do not be alarmed, good reader,—a "Whig" meeting was held in Salisbury on the 25th of last month. Resolutions were passed in favor of distributing "the proceeds of the sales of the public lands"—not the lands themselves, as Mr. McRae proposes; and the meeting also resolved that "we are opposed to any further increase of the State debt for internal improvements." So it seems the old Whig party is turning up as the anti-internal improvement party. Who would have thought that twelve years ago? Having involved the State in more than half its present debt, they now take ground against any more improvements, and endeavor to hold the Democrats alone responsible for high taxes.

But these Roman Whigs want the "proceeds" of the lands divided. Will they show us these proceeds, and then show us how they can be spared? The government is in debt forty millions, and is still borrowing, and yet we hear of a plan to still further deplete the Treasury. What financiering!—what folly!

Hon. N. Boyden was one of the main actors in this farcical exhibition of Whig remains. He was pleased to say, among other things, that "he believed the people were getting sick of the Democratic party, and that the time was near at hand when they would see and feel they had been deceived, and their confidence abused, by that party." Neither time, nor events, nor the frequent defeats which Mr. Boyden has gone through, has changed in the slightest degree the bitterness of his political antipathies. Politically speaking, he hates a Democrat as Satan hates holy water. We congratulate the gentleman on his pluck. It is as undying as it is fierce and fiery. It is, in a word, just what it was when the gentleman voted as a member of the House of Representatives to withdraw our brave troops from Mexico, and thus show the white feather to the public foe. Many recanting Know Nothings and old-line Whigs have joined the Democracy during the last two years. We were glad to witness their conversion, and to see them cordially received into our ranks; but we desire thus publicly to offer up fervent thanks to the Disposer of all things that Mr. Boyden is not of that number. We are decidedly in favor of his staying where he is. We think that, in the first place, his party pluck improves more where he is than it would under other circumstances; and secondly, that he will be of more service to the Democracy by remaining in the opposition than he could be by joining us. Of course he will vote for Mr. McRae.

EXCITEMENT IN PETERSBURG.—On Tuesday last it was discovered that the schooner Keziah, Capt. Bayliss, of Brandywine, Delaware, lying near Petersburg, had on board several slaves, who had been secreted by the Captain with the intention of taking them to a free State. Much excitement ensued. The schooner was chased and overhauled, and the slaves with the Captain and his mate brought back to Petersburg. It required the most energetic efforts on the part of the officers of the law and conservative citizens to save the Captain from immediate and condign punishment. Under the laws of the State the vessel has been forfeited, and will be sold. The Captain's offence is, we believe, a penitentiary one. He appears to be guilty; and if shown to be so on trial, he will have the benefit of several years' hard labor among his fellow convicts and felons. This would be even-handed justice to this abolition thief, and at the same time a lesson to others similarly inclined.

RALEIGH FEMALE SEMINARY.—The examination of the pupils in this institution has been going on during the present week. On Monday night President Craven, of Normal College, delivered an address before the young ladies of the Seminary and a large audience, which we have heard commended by many discriminating hearers in the highest terms. On Wednesday night there was a Concert in the school room, and the graduating class read compositions and received their diplomas. The assemblage present was large, evincing the interest taken by our citizens and by parents and guardians in this excellent institution. We learn that the young ladies of the graduating class acquitted themselves remarkably well.

On Thursday night there was a social party at the School room, given by the Principal, Mr. Bruton, to the graduating class. The number of pupils is 65. A considerable increase is expected at the next session, which will commence on the 29th of July.

Nash County.

HILLSBORO, N. C. May 26, 1858.

Messrs. Holden & Wilson:

GENTLEMEN: An article which appeared in the Wilson Ledger, relative to the Nash candidates, purporting to be a communication from Nash, I notice has been copied in the Standard.

The charges contained in that article against Mr. Battle and H. G. Williams, are not only false but entirely unfounded, and known to be such by all who heard the discussion at Nashville. I do not believe you would permit your paper to be the willing instrument to do injustice to any one—consequently I desire to call your attention to the article which appeared in the columns of your paper, so that you may make the correction.

Battle and Williams both oppose distribution, and support Judge Ellis. And the charge against Mr. Williams about repudiation, and his attacking his opponent for voting for the Revenue Bill, is totally without foundation.

Yours respectfully,

J. H. AVENT.

We took it for granted, in copying the article referred to from the Wilson Ledger, that the facts as set forth were correct. We have published the above Card, however, in order to avoid even the appearance of injustice to Messrs. Battle and Williams.

We know it is rumored that Messrs. Battle and Williams are distributionists, and that the former was at one time inclined to repudiate the State debt. We trust that this repudiation rumor is unfounded, and indeed we take it for granted that it is, upon the assurance of Mr. Avent. But is it not true that both these gentlemen have said that they would have voted for Mr. Arrington for Governor, if he had taken the field instead of Mr. McRae? If this be true, with what grace can they claim to be Democrats?

Again, by whom are they supported in Nash? Are the Know Nothings—the opposition—for or against them? If for them, how can the fact be satisfactorily explained? "A man is known by the company he keeps."

And who will these gentlemen vote for, if elected, for United States Senators? Will they vote for the nominees of the Democratic caucus, or for independent candidates? Let them answer that before the people.

There can be no doubt as to the position or as to the Democracy of Messrs. Lewis and Taylor. Mr. Lewis has been tried, and has acquitted himself well as a member of the Commons; and the Democracy of Mr. Taylor, like that of Mr. Lewis, is above suspicion. Whatever defence may be set up for Messrs. Williams and Battle, we feel sure that the same cannot be said of them. Let the Democracy of Nash "prove all things, and hold fast to that which is good." It is popular now to be a Democrat, and we have more professions than good deeds. Nash is one of the strongest Democratic Counties in the State; and we give it as our opinion, as a Democrat wishing her Democracy well, and certainly from no disposition to dictate, that she is entitled to have members of the Legislature whose Democracy is not only above suspicion, but of the purest stamp. If she falls in this contest, and elects men whose position requires to be explained and defended, other Counties, with small Democratic majorities, may be expected to send Whigs or Know Nothings to the Assembly. That is our opinion, and we do not hesitate to express it. Let it be said hereafter as heretofore, when the Nash members are spoken of, "there is a Democrat indeed, whose Democracy is above suspicion."

"It is idle to talk about 'retaining the Public Lands as a source of revenue,' when year after year they are squandered in the most reckless, lavish and corrupt manner."—Register.

The above is mere assertion, unsupported by proof. It has been several years since any considerable squandering has been done. Under Mr. Fillmore's administration there was a good deal of it; and we are constantly referred to the Illinois Railroad grant to prove the squandering. Mr. Badger and Mr. Mangum, then U. S. Senators from North-Carolina, voted for that grant, and far be it from us to defend them for that vote; but we cannot go to length their friend, the Register goes, and say they were "reckless, lavish and corrupt."

The advocates of distribution seem to base their arguments on the assumption that as the lands are being squandered we might as well come in and take "our shares"—that as others are stealing we might as well steal too. This is not the principle on which the Democratic party acts. It asks of a measure, Is it right? If so, it favors it; if not, it opposes it. Even distributionists seem to admit that the Democratic position in regard to the lands is right; but they contend it cannot be maintained. They think wrong and injustice stronger than right and justice; and they turn to what they think the stronger side. On the same principle they might consistently help to rob a man whom they found already being robbed by others, and whom they could not rescue from his assailants. Ay, not only help to rob him, but receive a portion of the plunder, and then plead that as the plundering was inevitable they were justifiable in taking a portion.

THE REGISTER AND MR. BRANCH'S CIRCULAR.—Our neighbor of the Register, finding it impracticable or impossible to reply to the facts set forth in the recent circular of Hon. L. O. Branch, has contented himself with a ridiculous attempt to turn the whole subject into ridicule. He meets the cogent arguments, the sound views, and the unanswerable array of facts presented by Mr. Branch, with such stuff as "Father Larry's Pastoral"—"The Padre"—"Boncombe Speech," &c. That was all our neighbor could do. Of course he deserves the thanks of his party for that; for he that does his best under the circumstances, does well—"angels could do no more."

We can always tell when our cotemporary is stumped or misput. At such times he becomes remarkably humorous, invents funny sayings, and quotes liberally from Burns and somebody else. But he has not replied to Mr. Branch's circular. He has not even attempted a reply. He thus gives the question up, and admits the soundness—the conclusiveness of Mr. Branch's arguments.

We acknowledge invitations to attend the examinations at South Lowell Academy, Orange, and at the Masonic Male School, Franklinton; and very much regret that it was not in our power to be present. We take a deep interest in education, and have witnessed with pleasure the impetus which the cause has of late received in all portions of the State.

We also return our thanks to John W. Thomas, Esq., for an invitation to attend the examination at Glen Anna Female Seminary, Thomasville, which will take place on the 29th instant. If at all convenient, we expect to avail ourselves of this invitation.

Jesse A. Waugh, Esq.

We publish below the Card of this gentleman, declining to be a candidate for re-election to the House of Commons. Col. Waugh has served the people of Forsyth with ability and fidelity, and we have no doubt they will part with him with regret. Years ago, in the times that tried men's Democracy and fidelity, Col. Waugh was among the foremost of that gallant band in his section of the State who upheld the old Democratic flag and contended for popular rights. The best wishes and kindest regards of many friends will go with him in his retirement from public life. His Card is as follows:

To the voters of Forsyth County:—"Many Voters" through the columns of the Western Sentinel, propose a Democratic Convention on the 19th June, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the next General Assembly. I heartily respond to this movement on the part of the Democracy—it is the proper spirit, and will be attended with good results.

I take the occasion to say, without longer delay, to say to those kind friends, who have repeatedly connected my name with the nominations then to be made, that I do not desire, nay cannot with my consent, permit my name to be used in the Convention as a candidate for re-election. After seriously considering the matter, with a wish to gratify (if I possibly could) the requests of my friends, I am constrained to say my determination to retire remains unchanged.

My only reason for taking this course, is personal; my private interests demand my whole time and attention at home. And you, I doubt not, will appreciate the motives which prompt me to take the course imperative duty requires me to pursue. To have the confidence of a constituency alike noted for intelligence, enterprise and obedience to law and order, like that which it was my good fortune to receive, is an honor, that most men might covet.

The Convention in June, I have every assurance, will put forth a ticket of gentlemen of experience, ability and approved political principles—and the unyielding Democrats will to a man rally with enthusiasm to its support.

In our country a democratic victory now is sure and easy. When I first entered your service, our majority was less than one score; now we count that majority by hundreds. To your energy, perseverance and indomitable will, must this result be attributed.

Who then can for one moment doubt your success in the coming election this Summer? To assist in the election of the Democratic candidates, both State and County, numbers of conservative whigs and repentant Know Nothings will sacrifice their prejudices, and stand by you in your effort.

And although I do not vote in the field, but shall take my position along with you in the ranks, yet I shall continue to advocate and defend the sacred principles of the only national party in the country—the great democratic party—with all the ability I possess.

I owe you, citizens of Forsyth, a debt of gratitude, for the many marks of confidence and esteem which I have ever received at your hands; and shall ever, as long as life is spared me, recur to them with the liveliest emotions.

Your ob't serv't,
J. A. WAUGH.

Waghtown, May 24, 1858.

ICE.—Our thanks to A. T. Jenkins, Esq. of Newbern, for a block of Boston ice, weighing 170 pounds, sent us by Railroad. The block was in a good state of preservation when received, and we have been using from it for several days. It is as clear as crystal, as pure as water can be, and as cold as ice.

See Mr. Jenkins' advertisement in the Standard to-day.

MESSRS. SHAW AND GILMER.

WASHINGTON, May 29, 1858.

To the Editor of the Union:

DEAR SIR: I have noticed in the Globe of to-day the official publication of the speech of the Hon. John A. Gilmer, of North-Carolina, which contains certain expressions which were considered by my friend, the Hon. Henry M. Shaw, of North-Carolina, as personally offensive to him. As a correspondent in reference to those expressions between my colleague, the Hon. Mr. Shaw, and the Hon. Mr. Gilmer, I thought I find the following explanation in reference to my speech of the 20th April: that it was "unfair, unjust, untrue, prevaricating, and unworthy the gentleman who made it."

You must be aware that the ordinary construction would render such language offensive. I desire you to explain its precise meaning.

H. M. SHAW.

Hon. JNO. A. GILMER.

No. 1.

WASHINGTON, May 26, 1858.

SIR: In looking over your speech now in the Globe office, which was made during my absence from the hall of the House of Representatives on Monday night last, I find the following expression in reference to my speech of the 20th April: that it was "unfair, unjust, untrue, prevaricating, and unworthy the gentleman who made it."

You must be aware that the ordinary construction would render such language offensive. I desire you to explain its precise meaning.

H. M. SHAW.

Hon. JNO. A. GILMER.

No. 2.

WASHINGTON, May 27, 1858.

DEAR SIR: In reply to your note of yesterday, permit me to say that the words which you quote from my speech appear by the context, and were meant and intended by me, simply to describe the character and effect of your speech in its relation to my political conduct, avoiding personal offence.

I beg leave to express my regret that you persisted in your view of the passing remarks addressed to me by Mr. Giddings, after its refutation by those who were near me and heard the same.

Respectfully, yours,
JOHN A. GILMER.

Hon. H. M. SHAW.

No. 3.

WASHINGTON, May 27, 1858.

SIR: I have received your note of this morning, in reply to mine of yesterday asking you to define the precise meaning of the terms made use of in your speech which I considered susceptible of an offensive construction.

I am precluded from considering the first paragraph of your note, in which you say you "intended to avoid being personally offensive," as being entirely satisfactory, because of the succeeding and final paragraph of the note, in which you express your regret that I persisted in asserting that which you considered refuted by others. This I regard as in some sort a reiteration of the offensive language used. Therefore, your note is not satisfactory, and I am constrained to ask further explanation.

Respectfully,
H. M. SHAW.

Hon. JNO. A. GILMER.

No. 4.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

May 27, 1858.

DEAR SIR: It was not so intended, and I cannot perceive how the final paragraph of my note can be so connected with the preceding as you seem to regard it.

Considering our friendly personal relations heretofore, my regret thus friendly expressed was rather in the character of an appeal to your own sense of justice.

Respectfully, yours,
JOHN A. GILMER.

We see it stated that Mr. Gilmer, know-nothing member of Congress from North-Carolina, is circulating speeches of L. D. Campbell, (a black republican member from Ohio), in this State. We hope this is not so—certainly when A. Gilmer has not so far forgot himself as to lend his aid in distributing the speeches of black republicans. The statement has not been contradicted, as we have seen, and we fear it is too true. If any one knows it to be a fact from personal knowledge we hope they will inform us. We feel almost certain that many of Mr. Gilmer's political friends would disappear and condemn such conduct.—Western Democrat.

There can be no doubt, we presume, that Mr. Gilmer has been sending black Republican speeches among his constituents. We have it from a friend in Montgomery and from a friend in Chatham. The latter, under date May 24, says: "Mr. Gilmer has flooded this county with abolition speeches, having sent but one pro-slavery speech here this session." We learn that Mr. G. has now and then sent a discussion speech by some Southern man, but he has franked no conservative administration speech, so far as we know.

OXFORD FEMALE COLLEGE.—We have received from the proprietor, Mr. J. H. Mills, a catalogue of this College for the seventh Scholastic year. The Faculty consists of J. H. Mills, Ethics, Metaphysics, Languages and Literature; L. S. Burbank, Mathematics and Physics; Miss M. A. Smith, Elementary branches; O. P. Copeland, Drawing and Painting; Mrs. E. N. Mills, Instrumental Music; Miss S. A. Faucett, Instrumental Music; and T. U. Faucett, Vocal Music. The number of pupils is 92. The boarding department of the College is in charge of Mr. William Piper and Lady.

"ORANGE SENTRY."—Mr. T. L. Cooley has issued a prospectus for publishing a Democratic paper, bearing the above name, in the town of Hillsboro'. He is a printer by trade, and we wish him success.

Terms, \$1.50 in advance; \$2 if paid in three months; \$2.50 in six months; and \$3 at the end of the year.

NEW FIRM.—See advertisement of Messrs. Ward & Hughes, in this paper. They are both enterprising young men and practical druggists, and we bespeak for them a share of patronage, feeling confident they will exert themselves to merit success.

For the Standard.

MESSRS. EDITORS: Business calling me to Charlotte, I left this city (Raleigh), Friday afternoon last, on the 4 o'clock train, and made a successful trip, arriving at my place of destination at 12 o'clock succeeding—making eight hours, including all stoppages, a distance of one hundred and seventy-four miles. The North-Carolina Road is a model Road, in every respect; its officers, from President down to section masters, are systematic men, and do business upon the principle of "what you do, do well." First, and most important, the track is in excellent condition, well "put up," smooth and properly ditched. The engines are large—kept as bright as a mantle ornament, and move with as much speed as a water run down stream. For this particular perfection, the credit, of course, is due only to Mr. Roberts, superintendent of shops, and to the Engineers, who know their business. The conductors are men of the right stamp—affable and polite, and ever looking after the comforts of their travellers. Along the line of the Road are numerous villages, with well planned, handsome buildings. "The Shops" never fail to attract the attention of the traveller. I must confess to my agreeable surprise at witnessing the extensive buildings for the purposes of the Road—the neat cottages for the operatives—the hotel, and handsome residence of the superintendent—every one of the very best brick. High Point, also, has its attractions. This is the highest point on the line, and from which, you may see with the naked eye, the Pilot mountain; hence its name, High Point. Here, too, is a Female School, on a grand scale, under the care of Rev. Mr. Langston. From the numerous windows of the spacious building, the bright eyes and fair faces of the girl students looked down upon our train, and seemed to speak us a "good speed" on our journey—we waved our red handkerchiefs as we glided by, and instantly, half a dozen white canopies fluttered in response from each window.

Thomasville, is another delightful town, seven miles farther up the country. Along each side of the road, for a mile, exactly, the snow white cottage may be seen—this place too, has its Female School. "Glenn Anna" is known all over the State, it is well patronized, and promises to turn out many useful women for the old North State. Thomasville can boast the most extensive Shoe and Boot establishment in the South; I visited it, examined the work on hand, and became convinced that our people, if they would patronize home made goods, "All they rip," would cease to be asked. After directing the traveller to the residence of Thomas, Esq., I leave the good water and bracing atmosphere of quiet Thomasville.

Every body has heard of Haw River—Greensboro', Hillsboro' and Salisbury—and Charlotte; but, every body has not been to the Hornet's Nest—the birth-place of American independence. I am surprised that our people do not more generally go to this Western City. It is indeed a miniature city—large, three story brick buildings—extensive wholesale Dry Goods, and Grocery establishments—Branch of the United States Mint—and the streets, all, not merely the main, but all, brilliantly lighted with gas—not burning fluid, but regularly manufactured gas.

The Democracy are sanguine of success. It is true, that Mr. McRae is winning "golden opinions" among a certain unknown class—and it is true he created a sensation at Greensboro', the home of Mr. Gilmer, but it is quite certain he will never fill the Executive chair, although he is reported as having said in Greensboro', "fellow-citizens I shall be your next Governor."

For the Standard.

Wednesday, June 10th, 1858, has been appointed as the day when Dr. Mitchell's remains will be removed from Asheville, where they now lie, to their final resting place on the top of Mt. Mitchell. Dr. Mitchell's admiring, and always cherished pupil, Bishop Otey of Tennessee, has been invited to deliver a eulogy on that occasion. All of Dr. Mitchell's pupils and friends are invited to be present, and doubtless will make a hearty welcome in Bear comb and in Yancey. In 1830, when Gov. Swain gave the name of Mitchell to the highest peak of the Alleghanies, little did he think that he was reversing the common order in such cases. Usually a place bears a man's name because he has said there. In this case a name has been worn for twenty years because its owner was going to stay there.

Sales of Southern Stocks in New York, May 29, 1858:

Tennessee State 6's, 90 1/2
Virginia do, 92 1/2
North-Carolina do, 95
Missouri do, 89 1/2

N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

MARRIED.

At the residence of the Bride's Father, on the 11th May, by the Rev. Wm. P. Taylor, Mr. Thomas F. Williamson, of Caswell county, N. C., to Miss Lydia M. daughter of William G. Harris, Esq., of Adolph, Chatham county, N. C.

DIED.

In Jackson, April 31st, Wm. Peebles, son of W. W. and M. R. Peebles, aged five months and sixteen days.

WANTED TO HIRE FOR THE RE-
mainder of the year a negro girl—12 or 18
years old. Any one having such a girl to hire will
apply at this office.
June 4, 1858. 45-46.

Louisburg Male Academy.
THE FALL SESSION OF 1858 WILL COM-
mence on the SECOND MONDAY IN JULY. Board-
ers will be accommodated in the family of the Principal at
\$10 per month. Those who intend to board with him are
requested to give early notice of that fact.
Tuition from \$10 to \$15 per Session.
June 1, 1858. M. S. DAVIS, Principal.
22-44-45.

DANIEL O'DONNELL,
PRACTICAL PLUMBER AND GAS FITTER,
MAIN STREET,
(One door above New Custom House).

Richmond, Va.,
I PREPARED TO FIT UP DWELLINGS,
CHURCHES, HOTELS, &c. WITH WATER AND GAS, and
can on hand all kinds of articles in the above line, viz:
STATIONARY WASH STAIRS, BLOCK TIN PIPE,
with Marble Tops, GALVANIZED IRON PIPE,
RATTEN TUBS, SHOWER BATHS, LIFT AND FORCE PUMPS,
COPPER BOILERS, HYDRAULIC RAMS,
WATER CLOSETS, ALL KINDS OF BRASS COCKS
KITCHEN RANGES, AND PLATING WORK,
SHEET LEAD AND LEAD PIPE, GAS FIXTURES, &c.
All work done on reasonable terms, and warranted to
give satisfaction.
Particular attention paid to all kinds of Hydraulic either
in the city or country. Thos. E. Skinner, Briggs & Dodd,
Remedies.—Rev. Thos. E. Skinner, Briggs & Dodd,
and Wm. Fervell, Architects, Raleigh, N. C.
All orders left with Messrs. Briggs & Dodd, pri-
vately attended to.
June 4, 1858. 45-45 1/